Numb. 4620

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Tuesday November 29. to Thursday December 1. 1709.

St. James's, November 28.

THIS Evening Monsieur Walderssy, Envoy-Extraordinary from the King of Denmark (being introduced by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Boyle, and Conducted by Sir Charles Cottrell, Master of the Ceremonies,) had a private Audience of Leave of Her Majesty.

Venice, November 22. *N. S.* This Republick having detained several Ships laden with Corn belonging to Great Britain, her Britannick Majesty's Minister residing here, delivered in a Memorial to the Senate, requiring the Release of the said Vessels. Last Saturday this Memorial was taken into Consideration, and publickly read, after which it was resolved that the Ships should be set at Liberty. Great quantities of Cloathing having been provided last Year for the Army which was then raised in the Dominions of the Church, and those Troops having been disbanded, the Cloaths are ordered to be distributed among the poor Inhabitants of the Ecclesiastical State.

Milan, November 23. *N. S.* It is believed that the Differences between the Imperial Court and the Duke of Savoy are finally determined. The chief Article of this Accommodation is, That the Province of Vigevano shall be dismembred from this Dutchy, and be given up to his Royal Highness. The Bishop of the five Churches is at Chignolo, a Country Seat belonging to General Cusani. We are advised from Turin, That Mr. Chetwind, her Britannick Majesty's Envoy to that Court, is returned from Genoa; and that his Royal Highness hath taken a Resolution to augment his Troops for the Service of the ensuing Year with three Battalions. All the Imperial Forces in Italy are quartered in Lombardy, except fifteen hundred Prussians, who are on their March towards Germany. The Imperialists are adding new Fortifications to Commachio, and labour with great Application to put that Place in a posture of Defence. Letters from Rome say, that the Marquis de Prié hath demanded of the Pope to nominate an Auditor of the Rota for King Charles, and treat his Majesty in every Respect as Catholick King of Spain. The Court of Madrid have thought fit to suspend the Execution of the Decree lately published by Monsieur Molinez, which prohibits all Commerce between the Spaniards and the Court of Rome; so that they renew their Suits to the Datary, and sollicit for Benefices as formerly. They who are in the Interests of the Duke of Anjou endeavour to remove the Misunderstandings between these two Courts; but that of Madrid appears averse to any Accommodation, and the Differences are too great to be easily reconciled. There was lately a Report, that the Tuscan Gallies which arrived at Porto-Ferraro, had brought the Plague into that Place; but a Deputation sent thither by the Holy See, to examine into this Report, returned certain Intelligence that it was wholly groundless.

Berne, November 27. *N. S.* Our Letters from France say, that the Troops of that Nation were marched out of Spain, but that most of the Men had deserted; which is thought to be an Artifice of the Enemy to deceive the Allies, by making them believe that all the French Troops had quitted Spain, tho' most of them are entred into the Duke of Anjou's Service, under the notion of Deserters.

Berlin, November 30. *N. S.* The Prince of Courland designs to go from hence to Mittau, in order to take Possession of his Hereditary Dominions. All our Accounts from Prussia give lamentable Particulars of the Desolation which the Plague makes in those Parts, and especially in Koningsberg; from whence the Duke of Holstein, with his whole Family, is removed. The Persons of the greatest Consideration have done the same; but the Chancellor of Prussia continues there, though he is deserted by all the rest of the Regency. His Majesty hath sent that Minister a Letter of Thanks for his exemplary Behaviour on this Occasion; and at the same time expressed his Resentment against the Duke of Holstein's Departure. The King hath also given strict Orders that no other Persons shall be permitted to leave their Habitations at Koningsberg, and taken necessary Care that the Poor of that City should be supplied with Physicians and Medicines, as well as Mony, to support them in their Sickness. In the mean while the utmost Diligence is used to prevent the coming of any Person into this Town from those Places. Advices from Warsaw of the 16th Instant say, that King Augustus had given Audience to the Envoy of the Cham of Tartary, and had sent Monsieur Bickowski with Letters to the Cham and the Ottoman Port, to notifie to them that His Majesty designs to send Ambassadors to both those Courts. Letters from Saxony say, that King Augustus, who arrived at Dresden on the 24th Instant, will continue there 'till the latter end of January, the Senators of Poland being to assemble in a general Diet on the 5th of the ensuing February. These Advices add, that the Hereditary Prince of Muscovy is expected at Dresden within few days; as are also the Princess of Wolfenbuttel and her Mother; and that King Augustus is making Preparations to solemnize the Marriage of the Russian Prince with that Princess. It is believed that his Czarish Majesty will be present at the Celebration of his Son's Nuptials. General Renne waits at Warsaw for the Duke of Courland, in order to accompany him to his Dutchy, and put him in Possession of it.

Brussels, December 2. *N. S.* We are advised from the Frontiers that the Enemy continue to work on their new Lines with great Diligence; and are also casting up Intrenchments before Maubeuge for the Security of that Place. These Advices add, that the Court of Madrid had sollicited that of Paris, not to send any more Vessels to the West Indies, either Merchant-ships, or Men of War; but that the Commerce with America may be wholly committed to the Spanish Nation. It is reported, that the Elector of Bavaria will command the French Army in Flanders next Campaign, and that Marshal Villars and Count D'Arco will serve under him.

Hague, December 6. *N. S.* The States of Holland are to reassemble on Wednesday next. Our last Advices from the Frontiers inform us, that the Enemy's Troops are in extream Want of all manner of Necessaries; and that since their Horse were marched into Garrison, they have been obliged to distribute a less quantity of Oats than the usual Allowance, which keeps 'em in a very weak Condition after the Campaign, and hath occasioned the greatest part of the Cavalry to march further into the Kingdom of France for their more convenient Subsistance. That Proportion of Oats which is taken off from the Horse, is made into Bread for the Support of the Foot. In the midst of these Necessities, the Enemy are endeavouring to lay up Stores of Forage and Provisions at Valenciennes and Douay. The commanding Officers of the Allies in their respective Posts, take all possible Measures to hinder the Exportation of Corn into the Enemies Country, where that Commodity bears three times the Price

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